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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/632,669	08/01/2003	Greg T. Mrozek	H0005324	2691
7590	04/13/2005			EXAMINER
Honeywell International Inc. Patent Services Group 101 Columbia Road Morristown, NJ 07962			JOYCE, HAROLD	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3749	

DATE MAILED: 04/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/632,669	MROZEK ET AL.	
	Examiner Harold Joyce	Art Unit 3749	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) Harold Joyce. (3) _____.

(2) Laura Person. (4) _____.

Date of Interview: 14 March 2005.

Type: a) Telephonic b) Video Conference
c) Personal [copy given to: 1) applicant 2) applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d) Yes e) No.
If Yes, brief description: _____.

Claim(s) discussed: _____.

Identification of prior art discussed: _____.

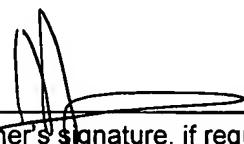
Agreement with respect to the claims f) was reached. g) was not reached. h) N/A.

Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: See Fax dated March 14, 2005.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

THE FORMAL WRITTEN REPLY TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MUST INCLUDE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, APPLICANT IS GIVEN ONE MONTH FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE, OR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS INTERVIEW SUMMARY FORM, WHICHEVER IS LATER, TO FILE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. See Summary of Record of Interview requirements on reverse side or on attached sheet.

Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an Attachment to a signed Office action.



Examiner's signature, if required

Summary of Record of Interview Requirements

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.04, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record

A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews

Paragraph (b)

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.

All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiners Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:

- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case. It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:

- 1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
- 2) an identification of the claims discussed,
- 3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
- 4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner,
- 5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner,
(The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
- 6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
- 7) if appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.



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Fax Cover Sheet

Date: 14 Mar 2005

To: Laura Person	From: Harold Joyce
Application/Control Number: 10/632,669	Art Unit: 3749
Fax No.: (612) 359-9349	Phone No.: (571) 272-4876
Voice No.:	Return Fax No.: (703) 872-9306
Re:	CC:
<input type="checkbox"/> Urgent <input type="checkbox"/> For Review <input type="checkbox"/> For Comment <input type="checkbox"/> For Reply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request	

Comments:

Enclosed is the translated copy of JP 200297660 A which was not mailed as the attachment in the last Office action.

Number of pages 5 including this page

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* NOTICES *

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants which has the prevention function of an engine shutdown at the time of no motor energizing.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants is constituted by the throttle valve prepared in the inhalation-of-air path as indicated by JP,6-307295,A, and the stepper motor which drives this, and when a stepper motor controls whenever [valve-opening / of a throttle valve], inspired air volume and the pressure within inhalation of air are controlled. Although the output of a diesel power plant is determined by the amount of supply of a fuel and inspired air volume does not participate in an output greatly, if inspired air volume will be in the condition of being less than the specified quantity, continuation operating will become impossible, an engine stops, and transit becomes impossible. For this reason, the spring for valve opening energized in the valve-opening direction is prepared in a throttle valve so that it may be possible to make a throttle valve full open, to carry out continuation operation and to evacuate, when a motor is disconnected or a control drive circuit breaks down, and the ability of the spring for valve opening is set up so that valve-opening torque required for driving a throttle valve and a motor in the full open direction may be acquired. Moreover, the cogging torque of a motor etc. is eased and, as for this spring, the effectiveness made to rotate smoothly also has the throttle valve.

[0003] Drawing 5 and drawing 6 are the operating-characteristic Figs. of such a conventional inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants. Although drawing 5 shows the flow rate of the inhalation of air to whenever [valve-opening / of a throttle valve] and the flow rate of inhalation of air increases in proportion to whenever [valve-opening], the leakage flow Q of the throttle valve at the time of a close by-pass bulb completely will be less than flow Q (ID) required at the time of an engine idling, for this reason drives it to a valve full open-side as mentioned above at the time of failure, and the configuration which performs the inhalation of air exceeding inspired air volume required for idling operation is taken. Drawing 6 shows an ability setup of the spring for valve opening which drives a throttle valve to a full open side. When the torque of a motor disappears working [an engine], in order for the torque A of the direction of clausilium accompanying the flow of inhalation of air to join a throttle valve and to drive this in the full open direction Bigger valve-opening torque than the curve shown with the broken line (MD+F+A) of drawing 6 which is the total value of this torque A, the detent torque MD of a motor, a motor, and friction torque F of a throttle valve is needed. Ability is set up so that the torque beyond the value which showed the spring for valve opening to the continuous line (valve-opening torque with a spring) of drawing 6 may be acquired.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As mentioned above, it sets to the conventional inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants. Although operation disabling in the time of failure

etc. was avoided by making larger than the total value of the torque of the direction of clausilium accompanying the flow of inhalation of air, the detent torque of a motor, and friction torque, such as a valve stem, valve-opening torque of the spring which drives a valve to a full open side. Enlarging valve-opening torque of a spring needs the torque exceeding the total value of torque and friction torque with a spring at the time of the drive of the valve by the motor. Inevitably, it enlarged and weight increased, the moment of inertia of Rota became large, responsibility got worse, and the motor had evils, such as causing a cost rise, further.

[0005] Moreover, JP,10-89094,A is indicated as a remedy to these troubles. The straight line which this technique made ability of a spring small and was shown as the continuous line (valve-opening torque with a spring) in drawing 6 To the curve by the total value of the torque and the detent torque of a motor by the inhalation-of-air style shown with the broken line (MD+F+A), and friction torque, such as a valve stem, by making it cross by the close-by-pass-bulb-completely side of whenever [valve-opening] from curved maximum When energization is lost on a motor, a throttle valve is held in the state of half-opening with a spring. According to this technique, valve-opening torque of a spring can be made to some extent small, the need torque of a motor may be reduced, but against the clausilium torque by the inhalation-of-air style, for holding a throttle valve in a predetermined valve-opening location, valve-opening torque of a spring could not be made extremely small, but it was inadequate for control of lightweight-izing by the miniaturization of a motor, and moment of inertia.

[0006] This invention aims at obtaining the inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants which can miniaturize the motor for throttle-valve actuation by having been made in order to solve such a technical problem, supplying inspired air volume required for idling operation of an engine, without opening a throttle valve at the time of no energizing [of a motor], and making small torque of the spring energized to a valve-opening side.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants concerning this invention is equipped with the valve stem prepared in the inhalation-of-air path free [rotation], the throttle valve which is attached in this valve stem and controls the circulation air content of an inhalation-of-air path, the stepper motor which is combined with a valve stem and drives a throttle valve from an open position to a closed position, and the spring which energizes a throttle valve in the full-open direction, and it sets them up so that the leakage flow rate of the inhalation of air in the closed position of a throttle valve may become larger than inspired air volume required at the time of idling operation of an engine.

[0008] Moreover, the leakage flow rate of inhalation of air is set up by the variation of tolerance of the inside diameter of an inhalation-of-air path, and the outer-diameter dimension of a throttle valve. Furthermore, the leakage flow rate of inhalation of air is set up by notching prepared in the throttle valve, or the through tube. The leakage flow rate of inhalation of air is set up further again by regulating the throttle valve position in a close-by-pass-bulb-completely condition.

[0009] moreover, the time of setting to Fmax maximum of the torque according the maximum of Smin and the detent torque at the time of no motor energizing to friction of MDmax and a valve stem in the minimum value of the valve-opening torque of the spring which energizes a throttle valve in the full open direction -- formula $Smin < MDmax + Fmax$ The ability of a spring is set up so that MDmax+Fmax may be satisfied.

[0010]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Gestalt 1. drawing 1 of operation is an explanatory view in which the outline block diagram, drawing 2 , and drawing 3 of the inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants of implementation of this invention show an operating characteristic. [of a gestalt 1] In drawing, the throttle valve by which 1 is prepared in the inhalation-of-air path 2, and 3 are the valve stems in which this throttle valve 1 was attached with the screw 4, bearing of the rotation of both ends is made free by the bearing 6 by which the valve stem 3 was formed in the body 5, one edge is combined with Rota 8 of the stepper motor 7 attached in the body 5, and the sensor 9 which detects the opening of a throttle valve 1 according to the rotation angle of a valve stem 3 is formed in the other-end section. It

is the STOP lever which 10 is prepared between the guide 11 fixed to the body 5 side, and the guide 12 fixed to the valve-stem 3 side, and the spring which energizes a valve stem 3 to a valve-opening side, and 13 are fixed to a valve stem 3, and regulates the operating range of a valve stem 3.

[0011] Thus, in the inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants of the gestalt 1 of implementation of this constituted invention, a stepper motor 7 receives a signal from the control drive circuit which is not illustrated, a valve stem 3 is driven, inspired air volume is adjusted, and a control drive circuit controls whenever [throttle valve-opening] to the specified quantity based on an engine condition, detecting the opening location of a throttle valve 1 with the position signal from a sensor 9. To change of the angular position from the open position of a throttle valve 1 to a closed position, inspired air volume is set up as shown in drawing 2, and it is set up so that the leakage flow Q of the inhalation of air especially at the time of a close by-pass bulb completely may become larger than inspired-air-volume Q (ID) required at the time of an engine idling. The leakage flow Q of this inhalation of air is attained by setting the difference of the inside diameter of the inhalation-of-air path 2, and the outer-diameter dimension of a throttle valve 1 as the dimension which $Q > Q$ (ID) satisfies, and prepares notching or a through tube in a part of throttle valve 1, and is attained by setting such area as a predetermined value.

[0012] Since continuation operation of an engine of a throttle valve is attained also in the state of a close by-pass bulb completely by setting up ullage Q of inhalation of air in this way, the cogging torque of the motor 7 at the time of it becoming unnecessary for a spring 10 to open a throttle valve 1, and making a spring 10 rotate a throttle valve 1 etc. will be mitigated, and there should be only ability rotated smoothly. in this case, the time of setting [the minimum value of valve-opening torque with a spring] maximum of MDmax and friction torque F of a throttle valve to Fmax for the maximum of the detent torque MD of Smin and a motor, as the ability of a spring 10 is shown in the property Fig. of drawing 3 - formula $S_{min} < \dots$ What is necessary is just to set it as the value with which are satisfied of $MD_{max} + F_{max}$. Therefore, a spring 10 can reduce the ability equivalent to the torque of the direction of clausilium which joins a throttle valve 1 in connection with the flow of inhalation of air compared with the above-mentioned conventional example, the miniaturization of the part motor of it will be attained, and it can perform improvement in the responsibility by control of lightweight-izing and moment of inertia, can be cheap and can obtain the good inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants of responsibility.

[0013] Gestalt 2. drawing 4 of operation is the fragmentary sectional view of the inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants of the gestalt 2 of implementation of this invention, and it is made for the gestalt of this operation to satisfy above-mentioned $Q > Q$ (ID) by regulating the closed position of a throttle valve 1. In drawing, 13 is fixed to a valve stem 3, it is the STOP lever which regulates the operating range of a valve stem 3, and contact side 13a is prepared in STOP lever 13.

When 14 is attached in the body 5, it is the stopper which has contact side 14a and contact side 13a of STOP lever 13 and contact side 14a of a stopper 14 contact, a valve stem 3 is constituted so that rotation may be prevented in a predetermined location, the location where a valve stem 3 has rotation prevented is set as the location where a throttle valve 1 has fixed opening, and this is set up as a closed position.

[0014] Thus, by constituting, a throttle valve 1 can set up the ability of a spring 10 small like the gestalt 1 of operation by holding predetermined opening in a closed position and setting it as the location with which above-mentioned $Q > Q$ (ID) is satisfied of the opening, and improvement in the responsibility by the formation of small lightweight of a motor and control of moment of inertia is attained. Moreover, by **** etc. constituting a stopper 14 and enabling adjustment of the location of contact side 14a, the halt location of a valve stem 3 can be changed, the leakage flow Q of the inhalation of air in the closed position of a throttle valve 1 can be adjusted, and use can be made possible also to the engine with which inspired-air-volume Q (ID) required at the time of an idling differs.

[0015]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to the inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants of this invention Since the leakage flow rate of the inhalation of air at the time of the close by-pass bulb completely of a throttle valve is set up more greatly than the need inspired air volume

at the time of an engine idling and the throttle valve enabled it to continue operation of an engine also in the state of a close by-pass bulb completely Even when driving force is lost according to energization impossible accident etc., the motor which drives a throttle valve Ability of the spring for opening a throttle valve like equipment before is not needed. The motor which drives a throttle valve can be miniaturized, and moment of inertia of Rota can be made small, lightweight-izing is possible and the good inhalation-of-air flow rate control unit for diesel power plants of a response system can be obtained.

[Translation done.]